

AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL REITERATION FOUND IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK GRADE XI PUBLISHED BY KEMENDIKBUD RI

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill The Requirements for The Award of Sarjana
Degree in English Education and Teacher Training*



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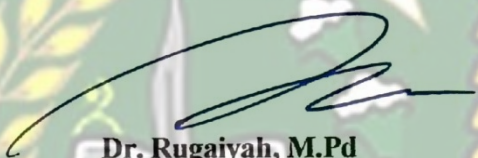
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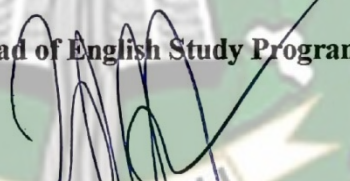
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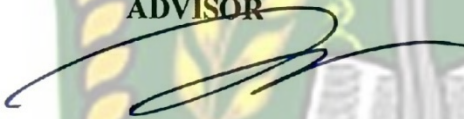
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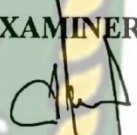
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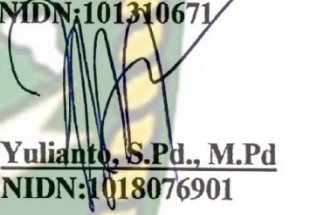
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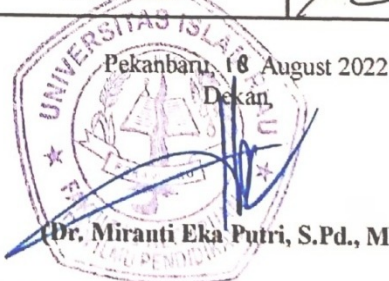
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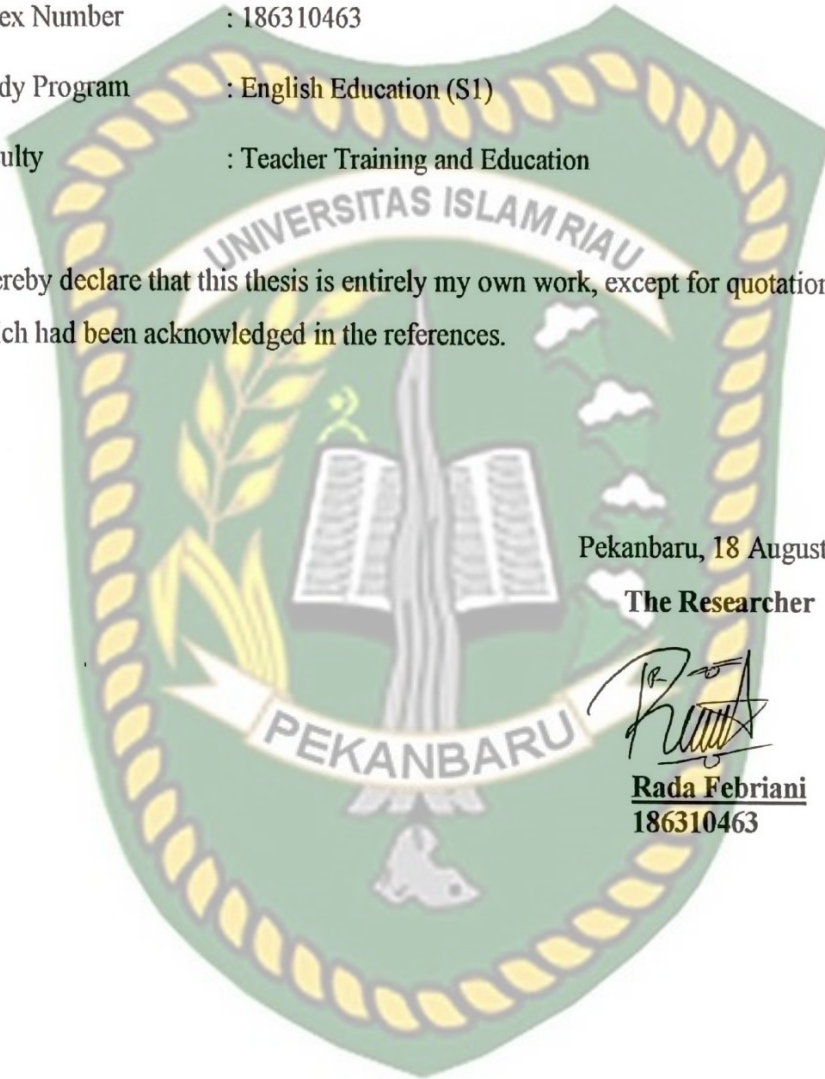
I hereby declare that this thesis is entirely my own work, except for quotations which had been acknowledged in the references.

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Finally, the researcher recognizes that this thesis is far from perfection. As a result, constructive comments will be gratefully received to improve future studies. Hopefully, this research will contribute positively to educational progress, readers, and other researchers.

Pekanbaru, 18 August 2022

Rada Febriani
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ABSTRACT

Rada Febriani, 186310463. An Analysis of Lexical Reiteration Found in English Textbook Grade XI Published By Kemendikbud RI

Keyword : Lexical Reiteration, Semantics, English Textbook.

This research was conducted to find out the types of Lexical reiteration found in english textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. Reiteration is a type of lexical cohesion in English that involves repeating a lexical item, including the pronunciation and meaning of that term. The term "reiteration" refers to the lexical connection that connects various textual components by employing its vocabulary, namely by either repeating specific lexical items or using equivalent lexical items that are chosen from the same semantic domain.

This research used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the kinds of reiteration. In this research, the researcher using the textbook as the document for analysis and the research instrument based on researcher herself. The researcher used documentation technique to collect the data.

The findings of this study showed, there are four types of lexical reiteration, those are : repetition, synonymy – near synonymy, superordinate and general word. In the data analysis that the lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI are 90 samples. The classifications are 67 samples of repetitions, 15 samples of synonymy, 7 samples of superordinate, and 5 samples of general word. Therefore, the researcher concluded that repetition is the most dominant of lexical reiteration used in the English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. It is obvious that the English textbook's authors intend to make the content more entertaining for teachers and students.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In our life text is very important for us. A text is best regarded as a semantic unit, a unit not of form but of meaning. Text is used in linguistics to refer any passage, spoken or written, of language whatever length that does form of unified whole.

In linguistics, semantics is study the meaning of words and also how the meanings of words in a sentence are put together to form sentential meaning. Semantics studies meaning in a systematic and objective way. Semantics can address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse. Cohesion in linguistics is the links that hold a text together and give it meaning.

In general, Cohesion is the relationship between propositions that are stated explicitly by the grammatical and semantic elements in the sentences that make up the discourse. Cohesion is divided into two types which are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion Halliday and Hasan, (1976). They also explain that grammatical cohesion includes references, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution. Then, lexical cohesion includes reiteration and collocation.

In this case, Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of scale; the use of general word to refer back to lexical item, at the other end of scale; and a number of things in repetition,

synonymy or near-synonym, superordinate and general word. Repetition is the most direct form of lexical cohesion is repetition of a lexical item, Synonym is used to mean 'sameness of meaning', Superordinate is term for words that refer to the upper class itself and The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly used with cohesive force. Thus, Reiteration as a part of lexical cohesion is one of the interesting part to analyze since it is very attractive for researchers to conduct their studies about reiteration as a part of lexical cohesion.

Furthermore, the researcher found the difficulties experienced by grade XI students in understanding the meaning of words when giving assignments about words in the material contained in textbooks. As it's known that, textbooks are teaching resources used by teachers during the learning process. Thus, researcher are interested in examining the problems experienced by grade XI students more deeply regarding similarity word, repetition and parts of reiteration in lexical cohesion.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to analyze the lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. The researcher conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL REITERATION FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK GRADE XI PUBLISHED BY KEMENDIKBUD RI".

1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the background above, the problem is generally about the types of lexical reiteration that found in textbook so the students can be easily to understand the material and the context of reading. This research will analyse about types of lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.3 Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the research, this research will focus on analyzing the types of lexical reiteration found in English Textbook Grade XI Published By Kemendikbud RI.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus of the research, the problems of the research will be formulated as these following question:

1. What types of lexical reiteration are found in English Textbook Grade XI Published By Kemendikbud RI?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objective of the research as stated as follow:

1. To find out types of lexical reiteration found in English Textbook Grade XI Published By Kemendikbud RI.

1.6 Assumption of the Research

Based on the consideration researcher an assumes that, basically English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI contain lexical reiteration to facilitate students' understanding of knowledge. Thus, students can learn more deeply material about parts of reiteration in lexical cohesion.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research expected to give useful information for:

a. Students

This research can help students in increasing their knowledge about lexical reiteration. And, this research also aims to help students understand the material better and more deeply. So, these students can share their knowledge with their friends and implement it in their environment.

b. Teacher

This research provides benefits for teachers in schools, namely it can assist teachers in providing examples and explanations of material about lexical reiteration.

c. Other Researchers

This research can help to insight about lexical reiteration so that it will be easily to understand the context of reading. And, this research hopefully can be a reference for the next researcher who has interest in material of lexical reiteration.

1.8 Definition of Key Term

In this research used several terms to minimize misunderstanding and help readers understand as a whole.

- a. Semantics: is a branch of linguistic that discuss about the meaning in language.
- b. Lexical Cohesion: is between two words or phrases that get linked by their relation of meanings in the text.
- c. Lexical Reiteration: is a form of repetition which is then divided into five types namely repetition, synonym, near-synonym, superordinate and general word,
- d. English textbooks: are one of the instruments for teaching that are carried out by teachers and students in learning English.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some expert theory to review the related literature.

Halliday and Hasan, (1976) the subfield of semantic is concerned with the study of meaning, then Lexical cohesion holds a text together and it has meaning. Lexical cohesion refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text in textbooks. D. Ayu and Claria, (2022) Lexical cohesion has two major categories namely; reiteration and collocation. The kinds of lexical cohesion that are found in the texts are: first, reiteration including repetition, synonymy or near synonym, superordinate, general word, and the second is collocation. Suningsih, (2022) The

item of reiteration can be divided again, such as: repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate, and general word.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

This research will use descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is an iterative process in which the scientific community gains a better knowledge of a phenomenon by establishing new meaningful distinctions as a result of getting closer to it. According to D. Ayu, (2022) The purpose of the qualitative research is to explain about the central phenomenon. Meanwhile, according to Syarifuddin and Hasyim, (2020) Descriptive qualitative research method is to explain about makes descriptions or depictions to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others. In addition, M. Ayu, (2020) Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection.

Moreover, Qualitative research methods have been very common procedures for researching in many disciplines, including education, psychology, and social science. Thus In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to the data especially for analysis in the English textbook that was used on grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.2 Source of Data

In this research, the data is conducted on the students textbooks. Textbooks are the main learning resources that provide English learning materials for students and teachers. The textbook is one of the teaching instrumental that used of a teacher as the main tools for delivering the material, all of the sources arranged based on the textbook and then developed being another learning products. That is catches the data sources about lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The main instruments of the research is the researcher herself. The function of the researcher is to select the data, collect the data, analyze the data, categorize the data, interpret the data, and describe the research. The researcher using the textbook as the document for analysis. Especially, in English textbook grade XI by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher will use documentation technique. Documentation can be form of written texts, images, or bibliography of person. Data collection technique is the researcher's ways in collecting data from samples, informants, as well as object.

In collecting data, the researcher will use several steps those are:

1. The researcher will find out English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
2. The researcher read the text start from each chapters, and each pages in the textbook.
3. The researcher looking for the English texts in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
4. The researcher will find the Lexical reiteration in English texts at English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
5. The researcher will identify the types of lexical reiteration used in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
6. The researcher will identify the meaning of lexical reiteration used in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used the data technique in this research as follow:

1. The researcher listed the lexical reiteration used in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
2. Next, the researcher analyzed the types of lexical reiteration used in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.
3. Then, the researcher categorized the data into types of lexical reiteration, such as repetition, synonymy or near-synonym, superordinate and general word.

4. After that, the researcher described the meaning lexical reiteration used in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theory

2.1.1 Semantics

The study of meanings is called semantics, and it is a branch of linguistics. The word comes from the Greek *semanen* (to signify or mean). It is concerned with how words or other symbols relate to the things or ideas they allude to. The specific meanings of words are what semantics is all about. On the other hand, Lexical semantics are semantic studies that concentrate more on the discussion of the meaning system present in the word, according to Syarifuddin and Hasyim, (2020).

According to Stringer, (2019) Semantics is the study of how language is used to represent meaning. Semantics, more particularly, tries to explain how speakers and listeners use language to encode and decode literal meanings. Similar to this, semantics is defined as the study of meaning by Hussain and Sajid, (2015). It focuses on how signifiers words, phrases, signs, and symbols, for example relate to their connotation, or what they stand for. In short, semantics is the study of how to determine meaning from words.

Additionally, semantics is the study of true meaning, according to Zakiyah and Zakrimal, (2020). It is untouched by context in its meaning. The meaning will be consistent regardless of the situation or context. Language's literal meaning is referred to as semantics. The objective rather than the subjective understanding of meaning is

the aim of semantic studies. In order to consistently interpret meaning, semantics is the study of how the reading environment affects meaning.

According to Sukaton, (2019) Semantics is one of the central topics in the study of language in general linguistics. Semantic analysis is the study of word meanings, fixed phrases, complete sentences, and spoken language in context.

Based on the theory above, semantics can be defined as branch of linguistic that discuss about meaning. One of the semantics studies is knowing the meaning of in text. It concerns the ways in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created, known as Lexical cohesion.

2.1.2 Lexical Cohesion

A lexical item that is connected conceptually is called lexical cohesion. Lexical coherence is divided into two categories according to Chasanah, (2016) repetition and collocation, which refer to the semantic aspect and the collocational aspect respectively. Additionally, according to Suningsih, (2022) lexical cohesion is the relationship between the fundamental words used in the resulting discourse fragments, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Reiteration and collocation are two ways to identify two different types of lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion, which also includes repetition (repetition, synonym-near synonym, substitution, and general words) and collocation, is the association of sentences created by lexical components.

According to Cherniaieva, (2021) Lexical cohesion is the integration of sentences created by lexical components. Lexical cohesion, on the other hand, is the connection between the content words that appear in a subsequent segment of discourse, according Renkema in Mokoginta, (2019).

According Halliday and Hasan, (1976) lexical cohesion is an essential element of textuality and is the linguistic process of combining various words into a conceptually related idea. According to Qasim, (2021) the choice of word produces lexical cohesion as a cohesive impact. While grammatical cohesion is based on both structural content and grammatical qualities, lexical cohesion is dependent on vocabulary and usage context. Similar to this, lexical cohesion seen in book texts should be studied because it helps students develop their language skills.

Additionally, lexical cohesion refers to a set of words that are semantically related to one another. Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan, (1976:274), lexical cohesion is the effect on cohesiveness brought about by vocabulary choice. In his book *Introducing Discourse Analysis*, Nunan claims that lexical cohesion takes place when two words in a text are semantically related, or related in terms of their meaning.

It can concluded that lexical cohesion holds a text together and it has meaning. Lexical cohesion refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text. It means that the selection of vocabulary can build a connection within the text. Reiteration and collocation are the two main categories of lexical cohesion. The texts contain two different types of lexical cohesion: reiteration, (which includes repetition, synonymy or near synonyms, superordinate, and general words) and collocation.

2.1.3 Lexical Reiteration

According to Halliday and Hasan, (1976) reiteration is the occurrence of a lexical item, or the repetition of a certain kind of synonym, in the context of reference such that, where the two occurrences have the same referent. Additionally, the term "reiteration" refers to the lexical connection that connects various textual components by employing its vocabulary, namely by either repeating specific lexical items or using equivalent lexical items that are chosen from the same semantic domain, Abdulameer, (2020).

According Betti and Hameed, (2019) Reiteration is a type of lexical cohesion in English that involves repeating a lexical item, including the pronunciation and meaning of that term. To put it another way, repetition is a form of periphrasis in which the speaker repeats a phrase or idea in order to describe, commend, or criticize it.

In addition, Halliday and Hasan, (1976 :278) Reiteration also includes the repetition of lexical items, the use of general words when their purpose is to refer back to lexical items, the use of synonyms or near synonyms, and the usage of superordinate. Moreover, According to D.Ayu and Claria, (2022) Reiteration is a type of repetition that could be further separated into five categories, such as repetition, near-synonym, superordinate, and general words. Lexical reiteration is divided into four categories: using the same word repeatedly, using a synonym, using a superordinate, or using a general noun. These four groups are seen as a set of

cohesion-enhancing alternatives that move from the most particular (using the same word) to the most general (use of a general noun).

As it is indicated by Hameed and Challob, (2022) Reiteration is a lexical cohesion that contains the repetition of specific lexical items. Reiteration also consists of several forms such as; First; Repetition; it appears when specific words repeated several times in the text. For example: *"I met some young ladies at the conference. The ladies were good looking"*. In this instance, the word 'ladies' is repeated two times. Second; Synonymy; it is a form of reiteration which occurs instead of the same word thus, another word is utilized in a text with the same or nearly the same meaning. For example: *"Accordingly, I took leave and turned to the ascent of the peak. The climb is perfectly easy"*. The words *"ascent"* and *"climb"* refer to the same thing though they do not have the exact meaning.

2.1.2.1 Types of Lexical Reiterations

a. Repetition

Repetition is the first type of reiteration When it makes reference to the same lexical item, it produces the cohesive effect. According to D. Ayu, (2022) Repetition is the act of repeating a lexical item that has already been mentioned. A word that appears in the first sentence and is repeated in the second is known as the repetition.

According to Mubarak, (2019) describes repetition as continuing to repeat the same item while adding new information. Moreover, Halliday and Hasan, (1976) state

that repetition of a lexical item is the most direct kind of lexical cohesion. For example;

1. Just as long as you stand, stand by me
2. I won't cry, I won't cry

In the example number (1) above, we can see that there is a type of lexical reiteration namely repetition. The repetition type can be seen through the word "stand". It is called repetition because the word "stand" in the first sentence here is repeated once by the same lexical item "stand" in the second sentence with any variations added. The repetition itself has its own function. The function of repetition in the example number (2) above is to show the repeat of the text by repeating the same sentences "I won't cry" for two times. In this case, to emphasize and focus only to the sentences "I won't cry, I won't cry".

3. So darling, darling
4. I don't want to hurt a talking fish ! Go on ! Go where you come from.

In the example number (3) above, that sentence same with example number 1 which show the repeat of the text by repeating the same word " "darling". Then, The function of repetition in the example number (4) above The repetition type can be seen through the word " Go". In this sentences "*I don't want to hurt a talking fish ! Go on ! Go where you come from*". Based on the example Word of Go repeat two times. Although, the word have same meaning but change when following the variations added. So, It is can called repetition.

b. Synonym or Near - Synonym

According Betti and Hameed, (2019) In English, synonymy refers to the similarity of meaning between two or more items. Additionally, the reiteration is a form of barrier between lexical cohesion, stated by Zahrudin and Sahirudin, (2019). The shared feature of a synonym or near-synonym is one lexical item refers back to another that is connected to it and has a referent.

Ayu and Claria, (2022) states Synonym or near-synonym occurs the words within the text have the same meaning or closely related meaning, whenever a lexical item is substituted with another lexical item without losing the meaning. Moreover, the term "synonym" implies similarity of meaning. The selection of a lexical item that is somewhat synonymous with a previous one leads to lexical cohesion;

According to Qasim, (2021) A term or phrase that has the exact same meaning as another word in that language, or one that comes close to it, is known as a synonym. Some examples might be these pairs, *couch/sofa*, *boy/lad*, *lawyer/attorney*, *toilet/lavatory*, and *large/big*. Synonymy happens based on different situation. It can be because of different dialects, different registers, styles of language, colloquial, and literary conditions. Formality is another factor. The synonym used in predictions with the same referring expression, have the same truth value. Synonym can be nouns, adjective, adverbs, or verbs. For example:

1. Adjective : The house is *large* = The house is *big*.

2. Noun : Hassan is a *seaman* = Hassan is a *sailor*.
3. Verb : My sister *sleeps* in the floor = My sister *rest* in the floor.
4. Adverb : I investigate the answer *minutely* = I investigate the answer *carefully*.

However, there are words that synonymous in one context but not in the other one. The terms *deep* and *profound* are both compatible with *sympathy*, but *profound* is not synonymous of *deep* in *deep river*. Similarly, *wide* and *broad* are both compatible with the *street*, but *wide* cannot be used in *broad British accent*. In conclusion, synonym is a lexical relation that states the similarity of meaning between the units of speech with other speech units. A pair of words can be synonymous in one context but may be not synonymous in the other contexts.

c. Superordinate

Superordinate terms (often also called 'hypernyms,' 'anaphoric nouns,' or 'discourse-organizing words') are nouns that can be used to stand for an entire 'class' or 'category' of things. Moreover, According to Ayu and Claria, (2022) the term "superordinate" is a catch-all for words that denotes the higher class of the word itself. Superordinate words may have a hyponym, which is a name for a word that relates to the word's lower class. Thus, Superordinate is a phrase for terms that denote the upper class. For example, the meaning of *vegetable* is included in the meaning of *carrot*. *Vegetable* is the superordinate term; *carrot* is hyponym of *vegetable*. For other example :

1. Such as the beautiful beach with the white sand in Bali, Tanah Lot, Uluwatu, and many more.

In the example number (1) above, we can see that there is a type of lexical reiteration namely superordinate. The superordinate type can be seen through the italic words. The words “Tanah Lot” and the word “Uluwatu” refers back to the preceding word “Bali”. As we know that Bali is an island which has Tanah Lot and Uluwatu in it, so Tanah Lot and Uluwatu are in the lower class of the word comparing to Bali. Here, the word “Bali” can be categorized as the superordinate of Tanah Lot and Uluwatu. Meanwhile, Tanah Lot and Uluwatu are the hyponyms of Bali.

d. General Word

General word is the forth and the last type of lexical reiteration. It is the word in level of generally. It is the term used most generally. This kind is frequently combined with cohesive force. General word is used to show the general relation within the text in other to create the cohesive effect. General word is the word in level of generally. In other word, the text's use of the word conveys its overall relevance. For example

1. Yesterday we went to *Gili Nanggu Island*; it is a beach on the the *southwest of Lombok*. The place is awesome.

In the example number (1) above, we can see that there is the last type of lexical reiteration namely general word. The general word type can be seen through the italic words, the word “*Gili Nanggu Island*” and the word “*southwest of Lombok*”. It is called general word because the word “*Gili Nanggu Island*” refers back to the word “*southwest of Lombok*” within the text and the word “*Gili Nanggu Island*” is considered as the general word of *southwest of Lombok*. It is clear that the word “*southwest of Lombok*” has more specific meaning than the word “*Gili Nanggu Island*”.

2.2 Relevance Studies

The researcher takes some references from the other researcher that related to this research. These researches are also used to be main reference in conducting this research because this is a development of the previous research.

The first previous study is taken from a journal written by Zia et al., (2019). The nature of the study is qualitative. The aims are to analysis of repetition as part of lexical cohesion in talk shows. The data is downloaded from the YouTube channel to be listened and written into transcript. After that, there are some processes to analyze the dialogue such as reading the transcript and underline or highlight the sentence whether it presents the indicators of lexical cohesion or not, and analyzing and evaluating the lexical cohesion in the dialogue. The result found that most of speakers tend to repeat wheter it is the word, phrase, or sentence with the same terms through the same item repetition. It is likely that this kind of repetition looks easier.

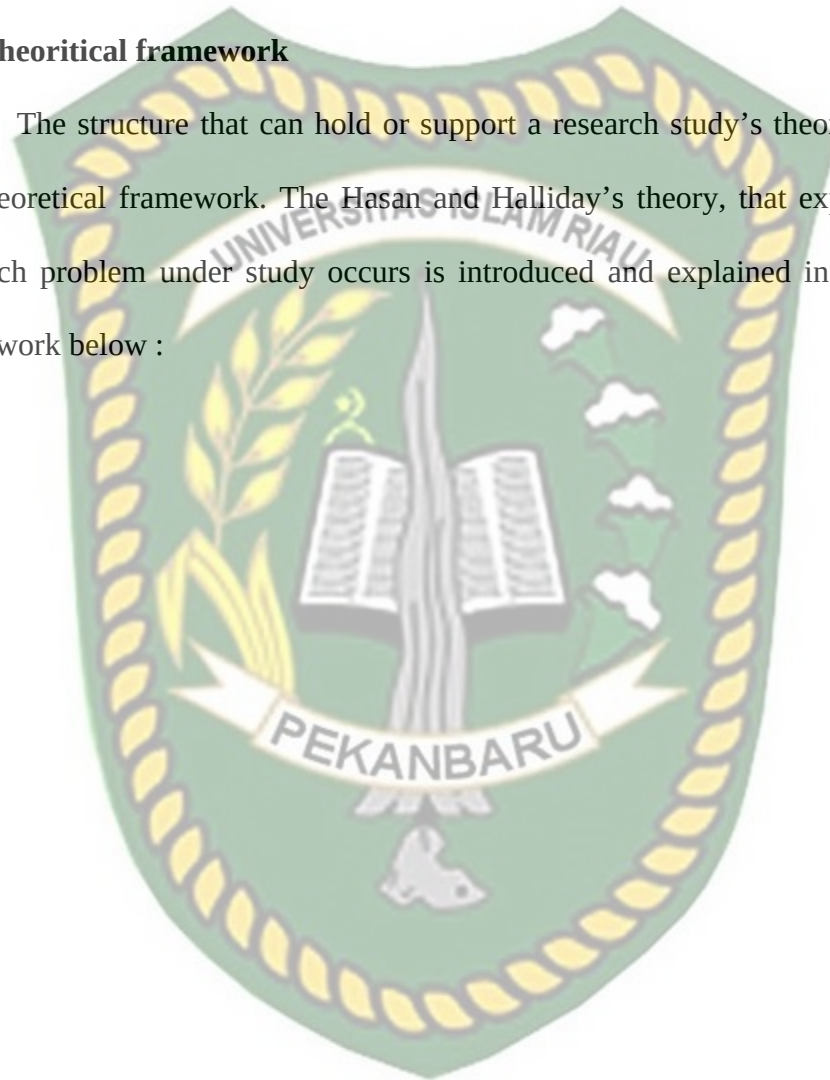
The second previous study is taken from a journal written by Dewa et al., (2022). The nature of the study is qualitative. The aims are to find out the types of lexical reiteration used by the participants of reading news contest. The lexical cohesion has two functions; first to link between word and word, phrase and phrase within a text and second to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment. The reiteration refers to first function of lexical cohesion. The theories applied to support this paper are the theory of cohesion from a book entitled *Introducing Discourse Analysis* by Nunan (1993) and a book entitled *Cohesion in English* by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The data of this paper taken from six texts made by the participants of the contest. The text contains with the participants' perspectives on Indonesian culture in the globalization era. The data was analyzed by using qualitative method. Based on the result of the analysis, it is found that reiteration used in the text by the participants of reading news contest consists of repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate and general word.

The third previous study is written by Abdulameer et al., (2022). The nature of the study is qualitative. The aims are to find out types of lexical Reiteration in the Qur'anic Discourse: The Case of At-Takweer Surah. The data of the study was collected in The Qur'anic discourse, in general, and in a single Qur'anic Surah (i.e., At- Takweer), in particular. Our intention has been to examine not only the cohesive functions that reiterations as instances of lexical cohesion serve, but also to investigate the rhetorical effects produced as a result of reiterating utterances in the

entire discourse of the text in question. Then, investigating how they are used in reflecting sparkling ideas and intentions.

2.3 Theoretical framework

The structure that can hold or support a research study's theory is known as the theoretical framework. The Hasan and Halliday's theory, that explains why the research problem under study occurs is introduced and explained in the theoretical framework below :



COHESION

"Cohesion" is derived from the study of language. It is a crucial component of how a language is built stated by Hidayat and Husna, (2022). Meanwhile, According to Emilia, Habibi, and Bangga, (2018) Cohesion is regarded

Grammatical Cohesion

component that connects the text's meaning is provided by

Lexical Cohesion

one of the indicators for the reader

Thus, Halliday and Hasan, (1976) mention that **cohesion** in text can be achieved through **grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion**.

Reiteration

Repetition

**Synonymy or
Near-synonymy**

Superordinate

General word

Lexical cohesion is the outcome of cohesion that is achieved or produced by the choice of words stated by Afzaal et al., (2019). It is established through the vocabulary's structure, using new vocabulary pieces that are somehow related to those that have already appeared in the text. As a result, lexical cohesion is achieved when words are linked because of how their meanings relate to one another. The interconnectedness of text that is accomplished by lexical means is referred to as lexical cohesion According to Idegbekwe, (2022)

Collocation

According to Batubara et al., (2022) Grammatical cohesion is a compound of sentences built by grammatical features. In contrast to lexical cohesion, which is a compound of sentences produced by lexical features. Grammatical cohesion is a kind of cohesion expressed through relation on grammar which can be divided into four parts; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In addition, lexical cohesion is the cohesion expressed through relation on vocabulary which can be divided into two parts: **reiteration and collocation**. Then, **Reiteration** divided into

four types namely **repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate and general word**. Thus grammatical and lexical cohesion support each other, both of them are parts of sentences and cannot be separated.

According to Astiari, Budiarta, and Pratama, (2019) Lexical cohesion is selection of lexis that are related in some way to those that have gone before. The findings of the study indicate that the use of lexical items of the same kind and the arrangement of the lexical item are two crucial elements that might influence the quality of writing in terms of lexical cohesion. Therefore, It should be noted that this study focuses on lexical cohesion. The same research has been conducted, although it is found that lexical cohesion and writing quality are not always equal. The above results are evident, hence it is an important issue that shouldn't be dismissed.

Reiteration and collocation are the two basic categories of lexical cohesive devices that make up by Halliday and Hasan, (1976) lexical cohesion model. Their repetition falls into one of the following categories: repetition (mushroom - mushroom); Synonym use (sword - brand); Mohsenian, (2016) stated that If one or more of a word's meanings are sufficiently similar to one or more of another word's senses in the same language, the two words are said to be synonyms. Superordinate (Jaguar - automobile); General word (We all stayed silent. That seems to be the best course of action).

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Findings

The findings are group and explain in orderly. First, the results of the textbook analysis based on the title that was determined by the researcher. Second, results of the analysis based on research question that designed by the researcher in this analysis. Last, the discussion placed to discuss and conclude the research findings and describe the conclusion of this research. The research is presented below:

- English textbook for SMA/MA/SMK/MAK grade XI

This textbook published by Kemendikbud RI based on curriculum 2013 material. This textbook is written by Mahrukh Bashir, M.Ed. This book contains of (8) chapters with various topic in each of the chapter. The information of the chapter clearly explained as mentioned in table below:

Table 3.1 List of chapters, topics and text structures of English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI

CH	TOPIC	MATERIAL	PAGES
1	Offers and Suggestions	Expression responding	1
2	Opinions and thoughts	Expression agree and disagree	18
3	Party time	Invitations	32
4	National disasters-an exposition	Global Warming	46
5	Letter writing	Example of Personal Letter	67
6	Cause and effect	Expression cause and effect	74
7	Meaning through music	Songs	86
8	Explain this!	Earthquakes	100

In this section, the researcher shows the data which considered as lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. Haliday and Hasan (1976) categorize lexical cohesion into 2 kinds they are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration have 4 kinds, they are repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate, and general word. In understanding the data the researcher showed explanation as follows:

Types of reiteration:

1. Repetition
2. Synonym or near synonym
3. Superordinate
4. General word

3.1.1 Repetition

Repetitions is the reoccurrence of words in the text, there are 67 items of repetition found in the text, the samples are :

- 1) **Global warming** is a phenomenon... (P1 : L1). **Global warming** is not a new problem... (P1 : L2). ...the several impacts of **global warming**. (P1 : L5). ... that contribute to **global warming**. (P2 : L3). In conclusion, **global warming**...(P5 : L1)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is

find word **global warming** in paragraph one line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line two, paragraph one line five, paragraph two line three, paragraph five and line one. In this repetition word **global warming** as a subject discussion in reading of text, Consequently, the word "global warming" appears frequently in the text.

- 2) ... new **problem** but lately people...(P1 : L2). ...we are facing a serious **problem** (P1 : L3). ...a new **problem** nor... (P5 : L2)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **problem** in paragraph one line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line three, paragraph five and line two. In this repetition word **problem** stated that global warming is a serious problem for people.

- 3) ...earth's **atmosphere** and oceans. (P1 : L2). ...the atmspehere of our earth...(P2 : L2)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **atmosphere** in paragraph one line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line three, paragraph five and line two. In this repetition word **atmosphere** shows a global warming is phenomenon affecting the earth's atmosphere and oceans.

- 4) ... the several **impact**...(P1 : L5). The **impact** (P3 : L5)./T1[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **impact** in paragraph one and line five, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line five. In this repetition word **impact** show global warming, there are several impacts such as crop failure, economic decline and deforestation.

- 5) **Failed crops**, economic slowdown,... (P1 : L4). ... lot of **failed crops** (P4 : L5)./T1[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **Failed crops** in paragraph three and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph six and line three. In this repetition word **Failed crops** informed that failed crop is one of the impacts of global warming.

- 6) ...,**economic** slowdown, and deforestation... (P1 : L4). ...the **economy** as well (P3 : L9)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **economic** to paragraph one and line four, and words **economy** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line nine. In this repetition word **economic** because global warming has an impact on people's income, the

economy changes.

- 7) ...,and **deforestation** are among... (P1 : L4). ...**deforestation** being carried out... (P3 : L2)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **deforestation** to paragraph one and line four, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line two. In this repetition word **deforestation** informed that deforestation is one of the impacts of global warming.

- 8) countries around the **world** (P3 : L3). ... the citizens of the **world**,... (P6 : L3)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **world** to paragraph three and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph six and line three. In this repetition word **world** refers to Indonesia and other tropical countries.

- 9) ...to **grow crops** like...(P3 : L3). ...farmers to **grow crops**. (P4 : L2)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is

find word **grow crops** to paragraph one and line four, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line two. In this repetition word **grow crops** that western society used grow crops like palm oil, palm sugar and coffee in the forest.

10) ...,the shifting **weather patterns**...(P4 : L1). ...unpredictable **weather patterns**,... (P4 : L4)/T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **weather patterns** to paragraph one and line four, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line two. In this repetition word **weather patterns** here is farmers find it challenging to grow crops as a result of changing weather patterns. however, failed crops might result from extremely unpredictable weathe.

11) We **started** polluting...(P2 : L2). This has **started**.... (P3 : L9)/T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **started** to paragraph two and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line nine. In this repetition word **started** as a verb in the sentences, that started means begin to better life.

12) ...a **new** problem but lately...(P1 : L2). Global warming is not a **new**...(P5 : L1)./T.1 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **new** to paragraph one and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five and line one.

13) **Motorbikes** are a nuisance...(P1 : L1). Even though **motorbikes**...(P1 : L3). I think **motorbikes**... (P1 : L7). ...**motorbikes** are major...(P2 : L2). ... shown that **motorbikes**...(P2 : L4). ...gas from **motorbikes**...(P2 : L7). ...,**motorbikes** are also responsible...(P3 : L2). ...**motorbikes** create so much noise... (P4 : L1). ...**motorbike** passes by... (P4 : L7). Finally, **motorbikes**...(P5 : L1). **Motorbikes** riders go so fast...(P5 : L3). **Motorbikes** are known...(P5 : L8). ...that **motorbikes** should be banned... (P6 : L2)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **motorbikes** in paragraph one line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line three, paragraph one line seven, paragraph two line two, paragraph two line four, paragraph two line seven, paragraph three line two, paragraph four line one, paragraph four line seven, paragraph five line one, paragraph five line three, paragraph five line eight,

and paragraph six line two. In this repetition word **motorbikes** stated that motorbikes as a subject matter in the text.

14) ... and a **cause** for great.....(P1 : L1). ...: **cause** of unreasonable...(P1 : L9).
...responsible for **causing**...(P3 : L3)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **cause** to paragraph one and line one, paragraph one line nine and words **causing** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line three. In this repetition word **cause and causing** as a verb.

15) ..., I **think** they are a hazard...(P1 : L5). I **think** motorbikes...(P1 : L7)./T2
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **think** in paragraph one and line five, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line seven. In this repetition word **think** it means that a response to the prohibition on motorcycles in the housing area is necessary.

16) ..., **animals** as well as...(P1 : L6). ...hitting other people or **animals**. (P5 :
L6). ...many times a lot of **animals**...(P5:L5)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is

find word **animals** in paragraph one and line six and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five line six. In this repetition word **animals** that one of the victims of motorcycle rider who unable to stop quickly enough are animals.

17) ...as well as **environment**.(P1 : L6). ...dangerous for the **environment**. (P2 : L5)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **environment** in paragraph one and line six, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line five. In this repetition word **environment** that The environment is a place where humans, animals ride motorbikes.

18) ...**should be banned** in housing areas...(P1 : L7). ...motorbikes **should be banned** from housing areas. (P6 : L3)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **should be banned** in paragraph one and line six, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line five.

19) ...in **housing areas**...(P1 : L7). ...from **housing areas**. (P6 : L3)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition.

Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **environment** in paragraph one and line seven, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph six line three.

20) ...amount of **noise**... (P1 : L10). ...so much **noise**. (P4 : L2). ...”vroom vroom” **noise** everywhere. (P4 : L3). ...there is extreme noise. (P4 : L11)./T2
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **noise** in paragraph one and line ten, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line two, paragraph four line eleven. In this repetition word **noise** that motorbikes emit noise everywhere so that is one of the reasons motorbikes should be banned in the housing area.

21) ...,air **pollution**,... (P1 : L10). ...the **pollution** in the world. (P2 : L3)./T2
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **noise** in paragraph one and line ten, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line three. In this repetition word **pollution** that motorbikes emit pollution everywhere so that is one of the reasons motorbikes should be banned in the housing area.

22) ...,**diseases**, and accidents. (P1 : L10). ...**diseases** such as bronchitis,... (P3 : L3). ...the **diseases** are so ghastly...(P3 : L6)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **diseases** in paragraph one and line ten, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line three, paragraph three line six. In this repetition word **diseases** that motorbikes emit diseases everywhere so that is one of the reasons motorbikes should be banned in the housing area.

23) ... motorbikes are a **major**...(P2 : L2). ...motorbike is a **major**...(P2 : L7). ..., cancer and are a **major**...(P3 : L4)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **diseases** in paragraph two and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line seven, paragraph three line four.

24) ...**contributor** to the pollution...(P2 : L2). ...**contributor** of global warming. (P2 : L7)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **contributor** in paragraph two and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line seven, paragraph three line four.

25) ...a deadly **gas**...(P2 : L7). ...long term emission of **gas**...(P2 : L7)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **gas** in paragraph two and line seven, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line seven. In this repetition word **gas** means deadly gas that dangerous for environment.

26) ...also **responsible** for causing... ...(P3 : L3). ...**responsible** for horrible accidents. ...(P5 : L1)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **responsible** in paragraph three and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five line one. In this repetition word **responsible** that Motorcycle riders are required to act responsible in the case of accidents.

27) ...they can **kill** people... (P3 : L7). ...biggest **killers** on the road. (P5 : L9)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **kill** in paragraph three and line seven, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five line nine. . In this repetition word **kill** showed

that motorbikes are as the bigger killest on the road.

28) ...their **babies** fall asleep,... (P4 : L6). ...and the **baby** wakes up. (P4 : L7)./T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **babies** in paragraph four and line six, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line seven. . In this repetition word **babies** means that baby difficult to sleep because motorbikes.

29) ...they can kill **people** (P3 : L7). ...other **people** or animals (P5 : L5). /T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **people** in paragraph three and line seven, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five line five. In this repetition word **people** that parents, children, babies, man and women in the housing areas.

30) It is **extremely** difficult to sleep (P4 : L3). ...it **extremely** challenging. (P4 : L5). ...there is **extreme** noise, (P4 : L11). /T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **extremely** in paragraph four and line three, paragraph four line five

and words **extreme** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line eleven.

31) ...also arduos for **children**... (P4 : L8). ...in **children** and adults. (P4 : L12)/

T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **children** in paragraph four and line eight and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line eleven.

32) ...**concentrate** on their homework. (P4 : L9). ...lack of **concentration**...(P4 :

L8)/T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **concentration** in paragraph four and line nine and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line eight. In this repetition word **concentration** that motorbikes have concentrate when ride in environment because there are children, animals and adult.

33) Parents with infant **find** it...(P4 : L5). ...trampled and **found** dead...(P5 :

L7)/T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **find** in paragraph four and line five and words **found** repeating

rediscovered in the paragraph five line seven.

34) ...dead **on the road**. (P5 : L7). ...killers **on the road**.(P5 : L9)/T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **on the road** in paragraph five line seven. and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph five line nine.

35) ... I **know**, you are angry... (P1 : L1). You **know** we ...(P1 : L3). As you **know** mum... (P1 : L5). You know yesterday...(P3 : L4)/T2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **know** to paragraph one and line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line three, paragraph one line five, paragraph three and line four.

36) ...in **Lombok** right now. (P1 : L3). ...the southest of **Lombok**. (P2 : L2)/T.2
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **Lombok** to paragraph one and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two and line two. In this repetition word that the southwest of **Lombok** have amazing beach, its Gili Nanggu Island.

37) It is so **beautiful**... (P1 : L3). ...so **beautiful** I couldn't...(P2 : L2). There are **beautiful**...(P2 : L3)./T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **beautiful** to paragraph one and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph twoe line two, paragraph two and line three. In this repetition word **beautiful** that there are beautiful coral in the beach.

38) I am **writing** to you...(P1 : L4). ...decided to **write** to you...(P1 : L7)./T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **writing** to paragraph one and line four, and words **write** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one and line seven.

39) ...on the Senggigi **beach**.(P1 : L5). It is a **beach**...(P2 : L1)./T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **beach** to paragraph one and line five, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two and line one. In this repetition word **beach** refers to the Gili Nanggu Island.

40) ...**mum** loves shopping. (P1 : L5). **Mum** was making sure...(P3 : L1).

...,**mum** is here.(P4 : L1)/T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **mum** to paragraph one and line five, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line one, paragraph four and line one. In this repetition word **mum** that writer's mother. His mom really like shopping, and travelling.

41) ...so she **goes**...(P1 : L5). ...and will **go** for hours.(P1 : L6). I have to **go**,...
(P4 : L1)/T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **goes** to paragraph one and line five, and words **go** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line six, paragraph four and line one.

42) ...coral reefs **everywhere**.(P2 : L3). we had practically been **everywhere**. (P2 : L3)/T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **everywhere** to paragraph two and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two and line three.

43) ...we **saw** the most amazing...(P2 : L4). I will **see** you soon. (P4 : L1)/T.2
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **saw** to paragraph two and line four, and words **see** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four and line one.

44) **Earthquakes** being among....(P1 : L1). ... an **earthquake** (P2 : L1). **Earthquakes** are usually....(P2 : L4). **Earthquakes** are classified.... (P3 : L1). Large **earthquakes** usually....(P3 : L1). ...a large **earthquake** last.... (P3 : L2). Small **earthquakes** are usually....(P3 : L3). Large **earthquakes** are known to take.... (P3 : L4). ...**earthquakes** every year....(P3 : L7). **Earthquakes** are dreaded by everyone. (P4 : L1)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **Earthquakes** to paragraph one and line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two and line one, Paragraph two line four, paragraph three line one, paragraph three line one, paragraph three line one, paragraph three line two, paragraph three line three, paragraph three line four, paragraph three line seven, and paragraph four line one. In this repetition word **Earthquakes** almost in every paragraph. It's **Earthquakes** are main topic of the text. **Earthquakes** are natural disasters that often occur in Indonesia.

45) ...**loss** of human....(P1 : L2). ...lives as well as economic **loss**. (P2 : L3)./T.3
[See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **loss** to paragraph one and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two and line three.

46) ...**vibration** throught the earth's crust. (P2 : L2). This **vibratiior** occurs (P2 : L2). The **vibrations** from... (P3 : L2)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **vibration** to paragraph two and line two, and words **vibratiior** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line two, then, repeating again word vibrations paraghraph three and line two.

47) ...**powerful movement** of rocks in the earth's crust. (P2 : L3). These **powerful movements**...(P3 : L3). The vibrations from....(P3 : L2)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **powerful movement** to paragraph two and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line three, paraghraph three line two.

48) ...**usually** brief,but may repeat... (P2 : L5). ... **usually** begin with slight

tremors...(P3 : L1). Small earthquake are **usually**...(P3 : L3)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **usually** to paragraph two and line five, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line onee, paragraph three line three.

49) ... classified as **large**... (P3 : L1). **Large** earthquake usually begin...(P3 : L1). The vibrations from **large** earthquake...(P3 : L2). **Large** earthquake are known...(P3 : L4)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **large** to paragraph three and line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line four.

50) ... classified as large and **small**. (P3 : L1). **Small** earthquake are usually slight tremors... (P3 : L4)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **small** to paragraph three and line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line four.

51) ...**known** as aftershock. (P3 : L3). ...**known** to take down buildings...(P3 : L4)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **known** to paragraph three and line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line four.

52) ...do not cause much **damage**. (P3 : L4). ...so can cause **damage** each year. (P3 : L10)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **damage** to paragraph three and line four, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line ten.

53) ...but only **about** 100,000...(P3 : L8). ...and **about** 100... (P3 : L9)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **about** to paragraph three line eight, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line nine.

54) ...do not **cause** much...(P3 : L4). ...and **cause** death... (P3 : L5). ...so can **cause** damage each year. (P3 : L9)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is

find word **cause** to paragraph three line four, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three and line five, paragraph three line nine.

55) ...every **year** but only... (P3 : L8). ...damage **each year**. (P3 : L10)./T.3 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **year** to paragraph three line eight, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line ten.

56) ...rapidly **take** form...(P3 : L2). ...to **take** down buildings...(P3 : L4)./T.2 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **take** to paragraph three line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line four.

57) A **volcano** is a vent... (P1 : L1). ...**volcanic** ash and gases...(P1 : L3).
Volcanoes are formed... (P2 : L1). ...previously erupted **volcanoes**. (P5 : L3)./T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **volcano** to paragraph one line one, and words repeating rediscovered in

the paragraph one line three, paragraph two line one, and paragraph five line three. In this repetition word **volcano**, **volcanoes**, **volcanic** have same meaning but different form.

58) ... **gases** to escape out... (P1 : L3). ...**gases** and ash are... (P3 : L2)./T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **gases** to paragraph one line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line two.

59) ...which allow molten **rock**... (P1 : L2). ...forms into **rocks**. (P4 : L3)./T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **rock** to paragraph one line two, and words **rocks** repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line three.

60) A **tube** – like passage connects...(P2 : L2). ...the top of the **tube**... (P3 : L3). /T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repitition. Repetition is the reoccurance of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **tube** to paragraph two line two, and words repeating rediscovered in

the paragraph three line three.

61) ...**formed** whenever...(P2 : L1)...,**forms** into rocks. (P1 : L3)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **tube** to paragraph two line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line three.

62) ...rock called **magma**,...(P1 : L3)...,A chamber of **magma**,...(P2 : L3)...the red hot **magma**,...(P4 : L1)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **tube** to paragraph one line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line three, paragraph four line one.

63) Earth's **surface** which,...(P1 : L2)...out into its **surface**,...(P1 : L4)...the earth's **surface** known...(P3 : L4)...the earth's **surface**,...(P4 : L2)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **tube** to paragraph one line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line four, paragraph three line four and paragraph four line two.

64) ...**vent** or an opening,...(P1 : L1)...known as **vant**,...(P3 : L4)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **vent** to paragraph one line one, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line four.

65) ...**crust** of the earth,...(P2 : L2)...the earth's **crust**,...(P2 : L5)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **crust** to paragraph two line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line five.

66) ...on the **earth's**,...(P1 : L2)...crust of the **earth**,...(P2 : L2)...centre of the **earth**,...(P2 : L4)...the **earth's** crust,...(P2 : L5)...the **earth's** surface,...(P3 : L4)...over the **earth's**,...(P4 : L1)/T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **tube** to paragraph one line two, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line two, paragraph two line four, paragraph two line four, paragraph three line five, paragraph three line four, and paragraph four line one.

67) ...**chamber** of magma,...(P2 : L3)...in the **chamber**,...(P3 : L2)./T.5 [See App]

The type of lexical reiteration found in the sentences above is Repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is find word **chamber** to paragraph two line three, and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line two.

3.1.2 Synonymy or Near-synonymy

A synonym or near-synonymy is a name for an object or thing that has words that essentially imply the same thing as another word (Pratiwi et al., 2019). Also, Synonymy is relation between lexical elements whose sense in the same or nearly the same. Well, The researcher found 11 sample of synonymy or near-synonymy, they are :

1) ...the gradual **increase**... (P1 : L1). ...used to **grow** crops...(P1 : L2)./T.1 [See App].

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **increase** and word **grow**. Both words have similar meaning even the words are different. The word **increase** and word **grow** means that describe augmentin an event in the surrounding environment. Likes grow crops, increase in temperature,etc.

2) ...in the **temperature**...(P1 : L2). **Climate** change is apperent everywhere.

(P1 : L3)/T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **temperature** and word **climate**. Both words have similar meaning, it's means that climate in our earth. Such as hot, rain, thunderstorm, wind, etc.

3) ...a new **problem**...(P1 : L2). ...overcome this **issue** (P5 : L5). /T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **problem** and word **issue**. Both words have similar meaning even the words are different. The word **problem** and word **issue** means something happens, both matters with global warming.

4) ...**apparent** everywhere. (P1 : L4). ..every **possible** action...(P5 : L4). /T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **apparent** and word **possible**. Both words have similar meaning even the words are different.

5) ...,I **think** they are a hazard... ...(P1 : L5). Experts are of the **opinion**.....(P4 : L10)/T.2 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **think** and word **opinion**. Both words have similar meaning that giving idea.

6) ...a **deadly** gas that is **dangerous**... (P2 : L4-5). /T.2 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **deadly** and word **dangerous**. Both words have similar meaning because refers to terrible incident. Although, the words are different.

7) ...diseases are **ghastly**... (P3 : L6). ...responsible for **horrible**... (P5 : L2). /T.2 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **ghastly** and word **horrible**. Both words have similar meaning that killed diseases.

8) It is so **beautiful** beyond imagination. I am writing to you from this really **cute** little café... (P1 : L3-4). /T.3 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **beautiful** and word **cute**. Both words have similar meaning pretty, good, nice that refers to praise place, someone, and things.

9) The place is **awesome**. (P2 : L2). ...the most **amazing** fish ever. (P2 : L2).
/T.3 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **awesome** and word **amazing**. Both of words have similar meaning. Actually, extraordinary expression of something seen, done and admired.

10) ...a kind of **vibration**...(P2 : L2). ...slight **tremors** but rapidly take form of violent **shocks**. (P2 : L2). /T.4 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **powerful movement** and word **violent**. Both words have similar meaning even the words are different.

11) ...escape out into **surface**. (P1 : L4). ...crack in the **crust** (P2 : L2). /T.5 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is synonymy or near-synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between word **surface** and word **crust**. Both words have similar meaning even the words are different. Usually, word **surface** and word **crust** both at the bottom

3.1.3 Superordinate

The class of words classified as the upper class is called a superordinate. The researcher found 7 sample of superordinate, they are :

- 1) **Global warming** is not a new problem but Lately people are acknowledging that we are facing a serious problem climate change is apparent everywhere. **failed crops, economic slowdown, and deforestation** are among the several impacts of global warming.(P1 : L2)./T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **Global warming** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **failed crops, economic slowdown, and deforestation** one of impact of global warming. So the word “**global warming**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 2) These **forests** are used to grow crops like **palm sugar, palm oil, and coffee**-the lifeline of westren society (P3 : L3)./T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **forests** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **palm sugar, palm oil, and coffee** one of grow crops in the forests. So the word “**forests**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 3) The impact of **climate change** is noticeable throughout asia-pacific, either during **hot days or too much rain** accompanied by wind and thunderstrom.... (P3 : L5)./T.1 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is

superordinate. In this case, **climate change** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **hot days, too much rain, etc.** So the phrase “**climate change**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 4) ...cause of unreasonable amount of noise, air pollution, diseases, and accidents. /T.2 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **forests** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **palm sugar, palm oil, and coffee** one of grow crops in the forests. So the word “**forests**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 5) ...motorbikes are also responsible for causing diseases for causing **diseases** such as **bronchitis, cancer** and are a major trigger of **asthma** and **high blood pressure**. /T.2 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **diseases** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **bronchitis, cancer, asthma and high blood pressure** are is a type of disease caused by noisy motorbike. So the word “**diseases**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 6) You know yesterday we went to **Gili Nanggu Island**; it is a **beach** on the southwest of Lombok...(P2 : L1)./T.3 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **beach** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **Gili Nanggu Island, Mawun Beach, Pandanan Beach, Pink**

Beach are beach on the southwest of Lombok. But based on the texts only **Gili Nanggu Island**. So the word “**beach**” can be classified as a superordinate.

- 7) **Earthquakes** are classified as **large earthquakes** and **small earthquakes**. (P2 : L1)./T.4 [See App]

The sentence above contains one type of lexical reiteration, it is superordinate. In this case, **Earthquakes** includes superordinate because the word has a level that **large earthquakes and small earthquakes** are classification from earthquakes. So the word “**Earthquakes**” can be classified as a superordinate.

3.1.4 General Word

There are 5 items of general word found in the reading of text.

- 1) ...that **human** activities have changed... (P2 : L1). /T.1 [See App]

The last kind of reiteration is the general word. The word “**human**” according to the word above it could have a more specific meaning such as men, women, girls and boys. Based on expression “**human**” here refer to human in our earth that their activities have change atmosphere.

- 2) ...countries around the **world**. (P3 : L3). /T.1 [See App]

The last kind of reiteration is the general word. The word “**world**” according to the word above it could have a more specific meaning such as Indonesia, Malaysia, singapore, etc. Based on the word “**world**” that

deforestation carried out in Indonesia and other tropical countries.

- 3) ...that they can kill **people**. (P3 : L7). /T.2 [See App]

The last kind of reiteration is the general word. The word “**people**” according to the word above it could have a more specific meaning such as parents, children, baby, and other people. Based on the word “**people**” that parents, babies who will be killed by a terrible disease due to a noisy motorbikes.

- 4) Many times a lot of **animals** are trampled...(P5 : L6). /T.2 [See App]

The last kind of reiteration is the general word.

The last kind of reiteration is the general word. The word “**animals**” according to the word above it could have a more specific meaning such as cats and dogs that animals usual found in housing area. Based on the word “**animals**” that animals are trampled and found dead in the road because motorbikes.

- 5) The **place** is awesome. (P2 : L2). /T.3 [See App]

The words “place”, “People” and “one thing” includes in general word because have a more specific words. “Place” has a specific meaning such us home, school, garden et cetera. According to expression above place refers to Gili Nanggu Island that a beach on the southwest of Lombok.

Table 3.2 The Amount of Lexical Reiteration Types

	Repetition	Synonymy-near synonymy	Superordinate	General word
--	------------	------------------------	---------------	--------------

Text 1	12	4	3	2
Text 2	21	3	2	2
Text 3	8	2	1	1
Text 4	11	1	1	-
Text 5	15	1	-	-

3.2 Discussion

Reiteration means a form of lexical cohesion that involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of general word to allude back to a lexical item and various things between the use of synonymy, near synonymy or superordinate and general word.

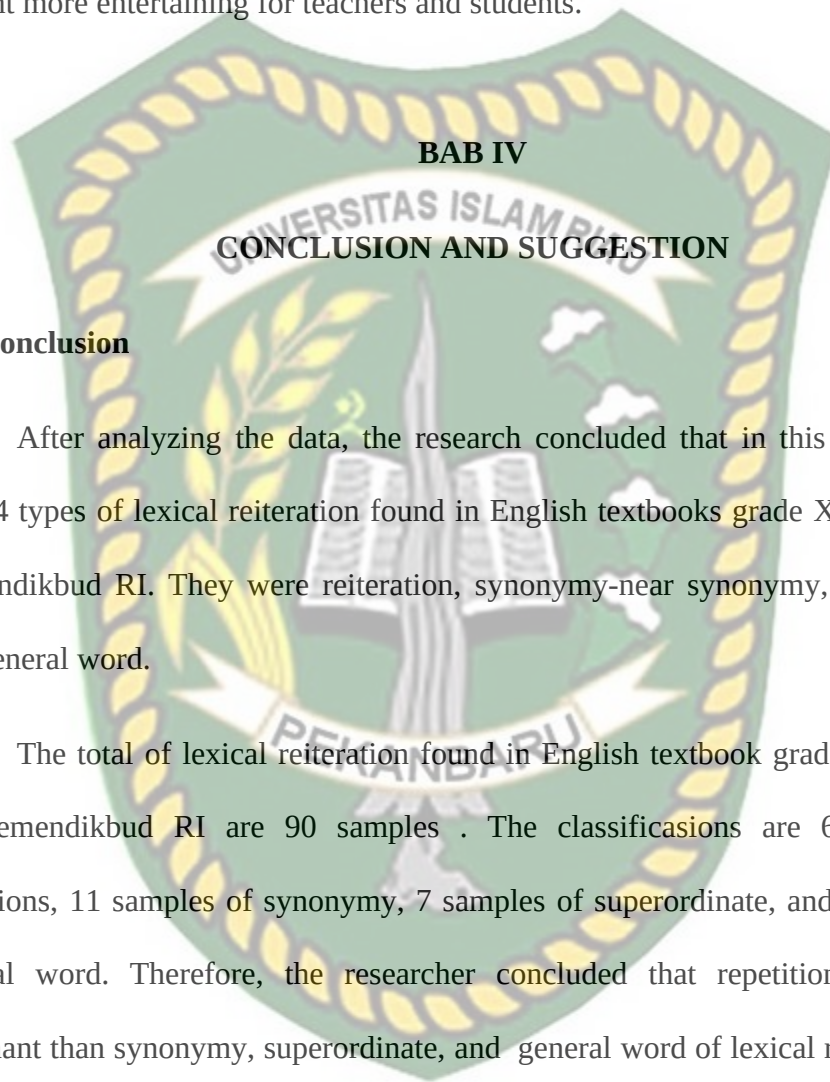
Synonym or near-synonym occurs the words within the text have the same meaning or closely related meaning, whenever a lexical item is substituted with another lexical item without losing the meaning. Moreover, the term "synonym" implies similarity of meaning.

"superordinate" is a catch-all for words that denotes the higher class of the word itself. Superordinate words may have a hyponym, which is a name for a word that relates to the word's lower class. Thus, Superordinate is a phrase for terms that denote the upper class.

General word is used to show the general relation within the text in other to create the cohesive effect. General word is the word in level of generally. In other word, the text's use of the word conveys its overall relevance.

The data findings of lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI are 90 samples. The classifications are 67 samples of repetitions, 15 samples of synonymy, 7 samples of superordinate, and 5 samples of

general word. Therefore, the researcher concluded that repetition is the most dominant of lexical reiteration used in the English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. It is obvious that the English textbook's authors intend to make the content more entertaining for teachers and students.



BAB IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the research concluded that in this research there were 4 types of lexical reiteration found in English textbooks grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. They were reiteration, synonymy-near synonymy, superordinate, and general word.

The total of lexical reiteration found in English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI are 90 samples . The classifications are 67 samples of repetitions, 11 samples of synonymy, 7 samples of superordinate, and 5 samples of general word. Therefore, the researcher concluded that repetition is the most dominant than synonymy, superordinate, and general word of lexical reiteration used in the English textbook grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI.

4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher proposes to explain what types of

lexical reiteration found in English textbooks grade XI published by Kemendikbud RI. This makes it possible for readers to examine the lexical reiteration in English textbooks or other sources. In light of the study, the researcher expresses the reader's and other researchers' hopes that semantic research will be improved in the future.

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